Assessment Based Management: 1

## **UNIT TERMINAL OBJECTIVE**

7-1 At the end of this unit the EMT-Critical Care Technician student will be able to integrate the principles of assessment based management to perform an appropriate assessment and implement the management plan for patients with common complaints.

## **COGNITIVE OBJECTIVES**

At the completion of this unit, the EMT-Critical Care Technician student will be able to:

- 7-1.1 Explain how effective assessment is critical to clinical decision making. (C-1)
- 7-1.2 Explain how the EMT-Critical Care Technician's attitude affects assessment and decision making. (C-1)
- 7-1.3 Explain how uncooperative patients affect assessment and decision making. (C-1)
- 7-1.4 Explain strategies to prevent labeling and tunnel vision. (C-1)
- 7-1.5 Develop strategies to decrease environmental distractions. (C-1)
- 7-1.6 Describe how manpower considerations and staffing configurations affect assessment and decision making. (C-1)
- 7-1.7 Synthesize concepts of scene management and choreography to simulated emergency calls. (C-3)
- 7-1.8 Explain the roles of the team leader and the patient care person. (C-1)
- 7-1.9 List and explain the rationale for carrying the essential patient care items. (C-3)
- 7-1.10 When given a simulated call, list the appropriate equipment to be taken to the patient. (C-1)
- 7-1.11 Explain the general approach to the emergency patient. (C-1)
- 7-1.12 Describe how to effectively communicate patient information face to face, over the telephone, by radio, and in writing. (C-1)
- 7-1.13 Explain the general approach, patient assessment, and management priorities for patients who complain of chest pain. (C-3)
- 7-1.14 Explain the general approach, patient assessment, and management priorities for medical and traumatic cardiac arrest patients. (C-3)
- 7-1.15 Explain the general approach, patient assessment, and management priorities for patients who complain of acute abdominal pain. (C-3)
- 7-1.16 Explain the general approach, patient assessment, and management priorities for patients who complain of GI bleeding. (C-3)
- 7-1.17 Explain the general approach, patient assessment, and management priorities for altered mental status patients. (C-3)
- 7-1.18 Explain the general approach, patient assessment, and management priorities for patients who complain of dyspnea. (C-3)
- 7-1.19 Explain the general approach, patient assessment, and management priorities for trauma or multi trauma patients. (C-3)
- 7-1.20 Explain the general approach, patient assessment, and management priorities for a patient who is having an allergic reaction. (C-3)
- 7-1.21 Explain the general approach, patient assessment, and management priorities for pediatric patients. (C-3)

## **AFFECTIVE OBJECTIVES**

At the completion of this unit, the EMT-Critical Care Technician student will be able to:

- 7-1.22 Appreciate the use of scenarios to develop high level clinical decision making skills. (A-2)
- 7-1.23 Advocate and practice the process of complete patient assessment on all patients. (A-3)
- 7-1.24 Value the importance of presenting the patient accurately and clearly. (A-2)

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## **PSYCHOMOTOR OBJECTIVES**

At the completion of this unit, the EMT-Critical Care Technician student will be able to:

- 7-1.25 While serving as team leader, choreograph the EMS response team, perform a patient assessment, provide local/regionally appropriate treatment, present cases verbally and in writing given a moulaged and programed simulated patient. (P-3)
- 7-1.26 While serving as team leader, assess a programmed patient or mannequin, make decisions relative to interventions and transportation, provide the interventions, patient packaging and transportation, work as a team and practice various roles for the following common emergencies: (P-3)
  - a. Chest pain
  - b. Cardiac Arrest
    - -Traumatic arrest
    - -Medical arrest
  - c. Acute abdominal pain
  - d. GI Bleeding
    - -lower GI bleeding
    - -upper GI bleeding
  - e. Altered mental status
  - f. Dyspnea
  - g. Syncope
  - h. Trauma
    - -Isolated extremity fracture (tibia/ fibula or radius/ ulna)
    - -Femur fracture
    - -Spine injury (no neurologic deficit, with neurologic deficit)
    - -Multiple trauma-blunt
    - -Penetrating trauma
    - -Impaled object
    - -Elderly fall
    - -Athletic injury
    - -Head injury (concussion, subdural/epidural)
  - i. Allergic reactions/ bites/ envenomation
    - -Local allergic reaction
    - -Systemic allergic reaction
  - j. Pediatric
    - -Respiratory distress
    - -Fever
    - -Seizures